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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Rowery.-London Assu-Bance-Robert Magaire-Happy Man. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Mind Your Own

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-Dann TROT-SELF AC-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- MUCH ADO ABOU BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- FORTY WINE

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF NEW

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- HAMLET. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Two Mammote Fat VOMEN-LIVING SKELATON-DWARF-GIANT BOY-THE WORK-IEN OF NEW YORK-Day and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-ay.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Liv WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONOS, DANCES, &C.—FALL OF CHARLESTON—ON TO RICH. SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 586 Broadway. -- ROBERT HELLER'S

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway .- MLLE. DE KATOW AND STEINWAY'S CONCERT ROOMS, Fourteenth street.J. N. PATTISON'S SOURCE MUSICALE. VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,

HIPPOTHRATRON, Fourteenth street.—Equestrian,
GYMNASTIC AND AGROSATIC EXTENTALINMENTS.—MOTHER GOOSE. AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS PANTONINGS, BURLESQUES, &C.—JENNY LIND. HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery.—Songs

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.-BURNETT'S EVEN NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM, 600 Breadway .- Moving Wax

New York, Friday, March 3, 1865.

THE SITUATION. Significant and important hints regarding affairs i

North and South Carolina are thrown out by yesterday's Richmond Ecaminer. It intimates that Generals Sherman and Schofield have formed a junction of their forces at or near Goldsboro, in the former State, and says there is reason to fear that Hood, as well as Hardee, has been cut off from uniting with Johnston. It was Hardee's force which held Charles ton, and on evacuating it he marched northward as rapidly as possible, for the purpose of joining Beauregard, then at the head of the army now nded by Johnston. In yesterday's HERALD we gave a report, brought into Charleston by rebel deserters, that Hardee entertained fears of not being able to effect this function. The Examiner's remarks render it probable that these fears have been realized, much to the discomfiture of the rebels, and with an equal advancement to the national cause. General Johnsregard, is dated at Charlotte, N. C., on the 25th of Feb-Army of the Tennessee and the troops of the departments of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Beauregard, who, it is said, was relieved at own request, is, it appears, to remain with John in a subordinate capacity. Though General Johnston has only been in command five or six days, the nond Examiner of yesterday had already commenced to berate him, probably on account of his failure to frustrate Sherman's plans and to secure the co-operation of Hardee's and Hood's troops.

The armies before the rebel capital still remain quiet; but it is evident that on both sides the belief is that this state of affairs will not continue a great while longer. Indications of rebel designs to essay another raid with their James river fleet are daily manifested and the Richmond papers give additional re ports regarding a heavy massing by General Grant on the left of his lines, to which point they say he has moved his cavalry, the main portion of his infantry and a number of pieces of artillery. All this, they say, means a desperate battle at an early day, or at least as soon as the roads shall be in proper condition. Deserters still report preparations for the evacuation of Petersburg. The rebels are busily engaged in improving their torpedo defences of James river. Paymasters have been for some days occupied in paying off the Army of the James for the months of January and February During the last ten days, it is said, the daily average of rebel deserters coming into the lines of the James and Potomac armies has been one hundred and forty.

In an article in the Richmond Enquirer of the 28th ult., intended to allay the fears and alarms excited in that city by the mysterious military movements there noticed in vesterday's HERALD, it is stated that "the air is filled with alarming rumors; every fear has found a voice, and every ear is open to the tale it tells, and measures of precaution are construed to presage disaster." As the rebel Senate has declined to take measures for arming the negroes, the Senate of the Virginia Legislature has authorized the Governor to accept slaves or free colored men, and pass them over to General Lee, when they will be armed and placed in the military

In less robel papers we have the meange of Governo Brown to the Georgia Legislature. The main portion of it consists of denunciation of the Jeff Davis government, and of Jeff. himself in pas Sicular, who he says will have to be restrained, or the whole crew of rebel conspirators "must sink together, and all be buried in irracoverable ruin." He gives various prescriptions for the eraclication of the fanumerable ills of the sick confederacy, and insists that his State militia shall be entirely free from the control of the Richmond authorities. Altogether the does ment is botter calculated for any other purpose than to asm at the

now desperately situated rebeilion. It would seem that, notwithstanding the various a ports we have had from time to time, Mobile is not yet, or at least was not very recently, entirely evacuated by the rubole; for Southern journale contain a report of a

ass war meeting held by them there on the 13th wit. on which occasion were adopted force "victory or death;" "niggers, save us!" and "last ditch" resolu tions, which their concoctors will probably soon illus trate by a grand rush for the interior, out of reach of the Raion land and naval for es.

It is announced that the Anglo-rebel pirate Sh put into Corunna, Spain, about the beginning of February, in a disabled condition. The United States steamer Sac ramento left Cadiz on the 3d of February to look after

Both houses of Congress yesterday transacted a large mount, of business, and continued in session till long past midnight.

In the Senate the Internal Revenue bill was pleted and passed, with a clause taxing all sales of mer chandise one half of one per cent. The Army Appropria ou bill was referred to a new conference committee. the question in dispute being the provision prohibiting the payment of money to the Illenois Central Railroad for transporting troops, &c.

In the House of Representatives the report amendin

the seventy fourth rule, so as to create three new stand ing committees—namely, a committee on appropria-tions, a committee on banks and banking, and a committee on the Pacific Railroad, leaving to the Ways and Means Committee the consideration of all bills for rais-ing revenue, was discussed for some time, and finally adopted. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed. In it is a provision prohibiting trials of civilians by courts martial or military commis

THE LEGISLATURE. In the State Senate yesterday bills were reported ding the Sunday Liquor law; incorporating the New York University Club; concerning passengers and vessels arriving at New York; tappropriating one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for improving the navigation of the Hudson river, and incorporating the Seventy-first militia regiment of New York. Bills were noticed for the enlargement of the Eric Canal; to amend the Excise law; relative to the enrolment of the National Guard; incorporating the New York Pier and Warehousing Company, and relative to the Surrogate's office of this city. Bills were intro-duced to increase the rate of interest on the Croton Water bonds; authorizing a railroad in Eighty-sixth and other streets in this city; also to incorporate the com-pany of the garden of fountains of New York. Bills were passed relative to the Dry Dock, East Broadway and the West Shore Railroad; authorizing plank and turnpike road companies to collect additional tolls, and for the more speedy payment of laborers employed by the heads of departments of New York. The select committee on the emoval of the capital will hold a meeting on the 22d inst. for the transaction of business. In evening session Senator Laimbeer's bill for the creation of a paid Fire Department, and providing for its metropolitan organiza-tion, was ordered to a third reading; also the bill providing for a State institution for the blind.

In the Assembly a bill was introduced to prevent the rendering of false certificates of death in New York. Bills to amend the charter of the International Insurance Company of New York, and for the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Croton Aquefuct works were ordered to a third reading. During the evening session the debate between members, in relation to the oil region of the State, has created intense excitement, it being asserted that a vast wealth in this product exists within the limits of the Indian reservation lands.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The arrangements for the grand celebration in this city to-morrow of our national victories are nearly completed, and the programme gives promise of one of the mos try. It is expected that at least twelve thousand of the National Guard will be in the procession, in addition to the regular and volunteer forces, marines, sailors, almost innumerable civic associations, cavalcades of citizens, army and naval officers, industrial organiza tions, &c. The Board of Aldermen yesterday, at a special meeting, resolved to have all the municipal per observance of the day. They also adopted vo of thanks to Generals Grant and Sherman Admirals Farragut and Porter. Mayor Wood, of Br lyn, has issued a proclamation requesting the people of that city to abstain from business during the day, to make a general display of flags, to unite with the people of this city in the celebration, and to illuminate their houses at night. At twelve o'clock there will be a general ringing of the church bells of both New York and Brooklyn. Trinity chimes will also ring morning and even ing. Salutes will be fired from the forts and the Navy Yard in the morning, at noon and in the evening; the grand open air meeting will be held in Union square the afternoon, and at night there will be displays of fire works and illuminations.

A communication from Assistant Provost Marshal General Brownson was received by our county Volunshall be put in the army by them more rapidly than is being done at present it will be necessary to commence drafting in this city. To this the committee sent a reply, giving the facts and figures of their labors during the past month. They say that recruiting is more active at their headquarters now than it has ever been before, they having enlisted, from the 13th to the 29th of Pebruary fourteen hundred and fifty-nine men, or an average of are for three years, without including substitutes put in are for three years, without including substitutes put in by personsdiable to service in anticipation of the draft. In conclusion they say:—"If there is any means not adopted by us by which, in your judgment, the number of men can be increased, we will gladly accept it upon its being made known to us."

Mayor Wood, of Brooklyn, and a committee of the

Board of Aldermen, are now endeavoring to procure a postponement of further draft proceedings in that city. They have gone to Washington for this purpose.

The steamship Edinburg, from Queenstown on February 16, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has Our European files by the Moravian, dated to the 18th

of February, reached this city yesterday evening from

Portland.

The rejection of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States by the Legislature of New Jorsey, on Wednesday, defeats that measure for the present. So far eighteen States have rejected it. The action of Congress, while only three have rejected it. The question will now come before the people of the three States which have rejected the amer.dment, and will probably have a direct bearing upon, the election of the

The Legislatures of the following States have ratified The Legislatures of the following States have rejected

Delaware, Feb. 8. Wentucky, Feb. 22 2.-New Jersey, March L The Legislatures of the to vote upon the ame Name of State.

Now in session May 3, 1806.
Dec. 4, 1965.
June 7, 1865.
June 7, 1865.
April 3, 1865.
Oot. 12, 1865. lew Hampshire. regon.....

Commerce yesterday, the chairman of the Committee of Thirty on the Savannah relief movement a sted, that they Thirty on the part of their select committee's report had adopted so mitch of their select committee as related to supplying the waste of the Savanuah ora, and that part of it which referred to the confiscut.

by government of the captured coston they presented for the action of the Chamber itself, which, on motion, indefinitely postponed its further consideration. The bill before the Legislature to increase the pilotage rates fifty per cent was laid before the Chamber and referred to a select committee. A request from the Ocean Telegraph Company of Great Britain, for the Chamber to use influence towards procuring a subsidy from our government, was received and laid on the table. An invitation from Mr. L. Lesseps, President of the Suez Canal Cor any, for the Chamber to send a delegation to examine

the great work under his charge, was referred to the

Brecutive Committee. A committee of nine was apted to inquire into the government seizure of s Savannah and report at the next meeting.

In the case of Thomas Hadden versus Isaac Johnson where the plaintiff sucd for three thousand dollars do: ages, in consequence of his arrest and imprisonment at the instance of the defendant, on charge of kidnapping, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, but cut down the damages to the small sum of six and a Quarter cents.

The Superior Court, in general term, Justice Robert

son presiding, has decided, in the suit of Annets versus Kerr, that a Surrogate has no power to compel a removed administrator to account and pay over the funds of the ounty, has brought the matter to the attenti the Leg stature, admitting the correctness of the decision, and soggesting the existence of a defect or histus in the ations. The Surrogate gives notice that no accountings this nature will be enforced, under the present statutes the Serrogate's Court of this county.

Colonel Baker and his aids were diligently at work yesterday; but no case of special interest came be

Fourteen vessels, laden with an aggregate of fourter thousand bal's of cotton, sailed from Tybee Roads, Sa vannah river, on the 24th of February, for this port.

Yestorday morning an interesting religious service was performed in Trinity church, by the Rev. Agaptus Hon charenko, a Greek Missionary, consisting of the recita-tion of the divine liturgy of the Orthodox Oriental Church. This is the first time that this ceremony has been performed in this country, and it was witness

Last evening Professor Draper delivered the fourth of his series of lectures before the New York Historical Society. His subject was "The Natural Course of Na-tional Development." Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather the attendance was pretty large. The lectures of Professor Draper have been very population and have attracted much attention in literary as

Ecnma Hardinge appeared last evening before a large audience at the Cooper Institute, and lectured with a good deal of effect on the war and the grand results which must arise out of it for the purification of demo-cracy and the advancement of the nation. She eulo-gized Abraham Lincoln as the Moses whom God has set up to lead the people to victory; President Buchanan she compared to Judas Iscariot. The lecturer made try, the victories of our armies, &c., and some very sovere animadversions on the system of slavery. She was loudly applauded throughout. Arthur Stevens and James Mahon, alleged bounty

brokers, were yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars each and be confined on Blackwell's Island for six months, on the charge of beating in a most inhuman manner a colored man named Newsome Lewis, because he would not allow them to enlist him in the army. The anniversary exercises of the Nursery and Child's

Hospital took place yesterday, in the presence of a large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen. The reports read represented the institution to be in a flourishing condition. Addresses were delivered and officers for the ensuing year were elected.

tionality was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Wednes day night, under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhood. cks and government securities were lower yeste day. Gold was heavy, and, after opening at 196%, closed down town at 197%. At the evening board the sales of gold were small, and the closing price was 197%

The fall in gold yesterday was without marked in-fluence, the recent advance having occasioned no corresponding advance in prices of merchandise, owing to the impression which prevailed that the higher price of modity would be only temporary; still de produce was generally lower yesterday than on Wednes change. On 'Change the flour market was quiet, and 5c. Wheat was steady, while prices for corn were ic. lower. The pork market opened firm and active, but closed dull and decidedly lower. Beef was steady, while key was steady. Freights were dull, and rates tending

The Presidential Question-The Men and

While the attention of all parties, North and South, is drawn to the magnificent, momentous and intensely interesting movements of our armies against the last stronghold, the last army and the "last ditch" of the rebellion, a political diversion to the Presidential question may appear to be a waste of time. As our present purpose, however, is simply to show the folly of certain movements in progress at Washington for the succession, we incline to the opinion that a brief review of our present political situation and the prospect before us will not be labor in vain.

We understand that there is "an irrepressible onflict" between the radical Chase faction and the comparatively conservative Seward faction of the republican church for the inside track for 1868; that the conflict is particularly marked in every case involving the distribution the federal spoils and plunder this city, and that between the disciples of Mr. Chief Justice Chase and the adherents of Mr. Seward in the present Congress there has been more interest betrayed over the office of Surveyor of this port than over all our recent victories. The pipe-layers of the Chase faction and the Seward faction seem to think that our political parties and party issues in 1868 will be substantially as they are now; that the republican party will thus hold its ground, and that the faction or clique which shall have secured meantime the control of the government patronage of this city will have a good foothold for securing the next President. For the benefit of Mr. Seward, Mr. Case and all concerned, we cannot resist temptation to expose the fallacy and the folly of all such shallow calculations.

We are still in the midst of a mighty political revolution, the fruits of which are yet to be developed. The great issue determined by the last Presidential election was that the war for the Union shall be maintained to the complete disarming of the resisting forces of the rebellion. All other questions in the late canvass were made subordinate to this. We have now every reason to expect a speedy settlement of this great issue in the final overthrow. dispersion and dissolution of the armies of Jeff. Davis. With this paramount object accom plished we begin the work upon which the political parties of 1868 will be organized in the work of reconstruction. Assuming that the simple, practical, constitutional and common sense policy of General Sherman will yet be adopted in the restoration of the rebellious States; or that, in any event, within a year or two, they will all be again "keeping step to the music of the Union," it is not difficult to recognise in the new order of things before us a new organization of parties upon new issues, and under new men, for the Presidential suc-

In the first place, the political capital of the In the first piace, and the republican party in democratic party and the republican party in the slavery question will have vanish tional amendment abolishing The slavery throughout the Union, already ratified by seventeen States, will surely in the interval to 1868 secure the ten additional States reired to make it the supreme law of the land. The political agitation of the rights and wrongs, benefits and evils of African slavery, will thus be effectually stopped. That bene of party contention, sectional animosities, pa litical discords, revolutionary conspiracies ana' civil war—the slavery question--111 be out of the way. The free negre question, however, way take its place upon such sche

of abolition reform as negro suffrage, negro equality and miscegenation; but these and all other questions in the campaign of 1868 will be overshadowed by the all-absorbing money question. Resting upon a basis of three four thousand millions of public debt, upon internal taxes of four or five hundred millions a year, and a corresponding circulation of "greenbacks," this money question will indeed be the overshadowing and potential question of the day.

In the transition from an exhausting continental war to the relief of a continental peace it is hardly possible that we can escape the trials of a searching financial revulsion. We may expect it, and that its effects be great towards the organiza tion of a powerful opposition party we cannot doubt, looking back to the fluance collapse of 1837 and the sweeping political revolution resulting from it in 1840. In this view how utterly preposterous and contemptible ap-pear all the little plots and counterplots of this Presidential clique and that olique to circum vent each other in the control of a petty item of federal patronage here and there as an investment for the next republican national con-

In the interval to 1868 we shall doubtless pass through a political revolution equal to that of a hundred years of peace. Old ideas and old party issues, sanctified by age and believed to be everlasting, will be demolished and buried among all the other "obsolete ideas" of the past, and new ideas, new issues, new party or ganizations, and new sectional organizations will take their places. Necessarily and inevitably, therefore, the old party leaders of the past will be superseded by new men thrown to the surface by the upheavals of this mighty revolution. Grant and his generals, in the Union re-established, will be as much the idols of the American people as were the first Napoleon and his marshals with the people of France in their day of victory, glory and power. Before such men our mere politicians, civilians and party managers will not be able to stand.

Accordingly, if Mr. Chase and Mr. Seward are really laboring under the delusion that a petty office under the administration, like that, for instance, of Surveyor of the port of New York. is a stepping stone to the next Presidency, we would urge them to take a glance at the great revolutionary changes going on around us, and at the prospect which is just before us-and we are sure that they will discover that they are building their castles upon the shifting sands of a stormy coast, and that before the rising waves they must soon be carried away.

The Rebel Fear of Sherman. It appears, according to the Richmond Whia.

that General Sherman is "very generally supposed" by the Southern people to be "a great military genius." Doubtless the Southern people came by this idea quite naturally. They were presented every day last fall with glowing pictures in the Richmond papers, showing Sherman's danger from the "magnificent army" then under Johnston. They saw similar pictures in the London papers. Both London and Richmond united to assure them that Sherman would never reach Atlanta; that his numbers were growing less every day and Johnston's greater; that he was "just where Johnston wanted him," and that he could be annihilated at a moment's notice any time. Now, when the Southern people, implicitly believing all this, saw Sherman with his "demoralized and cowardly Yankees' steadily advance in spite of Johnston's "magnificent host;" and though always just where Johnston wanted him, always driving Johnston: though always on the point of being beaten never beaten; though always in the direct dan ger, always advancing; and when, moreover, they saw him take with ease that very Atlanta that London, Richmond, Charleston and Savannah had all declared he could never take, then able soldier. Then they were told, even by the great Jeff. Davis, that Sherman was to be forced from Atlanta as Napoleon was from Moscow, and instead of that they saw him move at his ease across Georgia and seize Savannah. Next they were assured that he was confronted by a gallant host under Beauregard, and could not march a mile through South Carolina; and presently they heard of him at Branchville and Columbia, compelling the evacuation of Charles-ton and driving up the rebel soldiers like a swarm of gnata; and after all these circumstances it is not strange if the Southern people suppose him to be, as the Whig says they do, "e great military genius."

But it matters not how they came to have this idea; it is a fact that they have it. The Whig recognizes and acknowledges that the Southern people have this idea by endeavoring to correct it and to show the Southern people how ridiculous it is. For this purpose it runs into a parallelebetween Grant and Sherman. It shows that Grant was the great Northern hero until last year, when, in consequence of Lee's great "victories" at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, Grant lost favor at the North and Sherman became the great popular hero. Then it calls attention to the fact that Sherman's eampaign against Johnston was of exactly the same nature as Grant's against Lee, and that, as that is what Sherman's reputation depends upon, he is as much of a failure as Grant. We would refer the Whig to General Johnston's report of his part of the Atlanta campaign for a somewhat similar parallel between the two campaignsonly Johnston speaks of Lee's movements in plain terms as "retreats." Yes: this soldier, who is considered as only the second soldier of the South, is so poor a Southerner as to consider that Lee was beaten at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. But Johnston still thought that the campaigns were alike, as the Whig does, and thought that he ought not to be disgraced for what Lee was praised for. New if Sherman was so badly besten in that campaign, why was Johnston removed?

It is certainly a funny spectacle to see th Richmond paper seriously arguing that Grant and Sherman are two failures at the very time that those two men hold the Southern confederacy on the verge of ruin. They are the men whose great successes have brought the re-bellion to its present hopeless condition, and vet this paper seriously argues that they have never had any successes. Their victories have taken from the rebellion the power and vitality of a nation, thousands of cannon and hundre of thousands of men, and we are told that they have never had anything but defeats. name of common sense what the words victory and defeat mean on other side of the lines? But the Whig might spare itself the trouble of this argument. Hew I this port

the Southern people got their idea that Sherman is a great gentus does not matter, nor is of any consequence whether they are right. The fact that they have the idea is the important one; for that fact, to judge from all appearance, adds to Sherma n's power more than ifty thousand men could. The idea that Shen man is irresistible is at tiffs moment a great demoralizing influence throughout the South. and is alone enough to shatter any power that can be put in front of Sherman. This idea cleared the way for Sherman through South Carolina; it is clearing his way through North Carolina, and it has already more than half beaten Lee's army, and in the power of this ides the Southern leaders may see the direct result of their own lying. They gave this idea half its power by their continual misrepresentation of events and by continually magnifying the difficulties that Sherman had to overco

GREAT GUNS .- Since the fifteenth day of last December our captures of artillery from the rebellion, field and siege pieces, brass, iron and steel, smooth bores and rifles, American and English manufacture, of all sorts and sizes, from the little howitzer of a flying cavalry squadron to the ponderous, mahogany-mounted Armstrong guns of Forts Fisher and Caswell, have been about as follow:-

By General Thomas from the rebel General Hood in By General Thomas from the recei general Account the late Nashville campaign.

By General Sherman at Savannah.

By Generals Terry and Schofield and Admiral Porter in Cape Fear river defences.

By General Gillmore at Charleston.

Nor is this all; for, including the cannon lost by the enemy in the blowing up of their ironclads in the Savannah river, Charleston harbor and Cape Fear river, their aggregate losses are something over nine hundred cannon. A pretty good budget this for the winter campaign, and a very good explanation of the present panie at Richmond.

GOOD FOR GOVERNOR BROWN.-The famous Governor Brown, of Georgia, in his annual message to his Legislature, renews his fight with Jeff. Davis, hammer and tongs. He tears the rebel concern at Richmond all to flinders. Upon the negro arming question he is particularly sound. He says that they cannot expect their slaves to fight for "the enslavement of their wives and children;" and, following up this idea, he flatly says, "when we arm the slaves we abandon slavery." Just so. Governor: but, do what you may, slavery is gone, and your confederacy is gone; and so, without further beating about the bush, you had better give it up at once and come in out

THE GOODYEAR MONOPOLY GONE UNDER A good many schemes for the enrichment of individuals and companies at the public expense have, we are glad to say, fallen through, or failed to come up to time, at this session of Congress. Prominent among these failures is that of the application for the extension of the Goodyear India rubber patent monopoly. This thing has had a long run, and money enough to enrich a regiment of men has been made out of it; and, having paid this heavy figure for the invention, the public are now fairly entitled to have and to hold it without further taxation for the benefit of the Goodyear company. We hope it will never be heard of in Congress again.

THE RUNAWAY REBEL CONGRESSMEN.-The Richmond Examiner, if they will come back and "die in the last ditch," offers a free pardon to all those rebel Congressmen who have run off, fleeing the wrath to come. The Enquirer calls for the employment of General Lee's soldiers to bring these fugitives back; but who is to bring back the soldiers? In fact, skedaddling has become a raging epidemic in Richmond, and we next expect to hear that poor Jeff. himself has been seized with the

OFF THE TRACE.—General Joe Johnston, who has superseded Beauregard in the rebel command in North Carolina, dates his first general order at Charlotte, February 25. Of that date, from that place, we have a report that Sher man was moving in another direction. Johnston, in fact, is as much out of his way at Charlotte as he was at Macon in November last. He is off the track.

ITALIAN OPERA-BROOKLYN.-A very large and fashion able audience was present last night at the Brooklyn Academy to hear La Figlia del Reggimento, one of Doni-setti's brightest light works, and always a favorite here. Miss Kellogg was the Marie, Lotti and Susini taking the parts of Tonio and Sulspicio. The opera was well sung, and the artists were very cordially applauded. La Form del Desino this evening, with all its splendid scenery To morrow there will be a grand matinie, with Fra Diavolo for the last time this season. In order to get brough the performance of Saturday in time to ens the audience to witness the festivities to take place in Union square, the matines will commence precisely at

THE DE KATOW AND WERLE CONCERNS THE ISSE CORDERS terday evening, in presence of a very large house. The performance of Mile, de Katow was as delightful as ever. She gains more applause, and seems to win more upon the audience every night, as her command over the violoncello is more completely demonstrated. It is rare to see a lady exercise so thorough a mastery over so difficult an instrument as Mile de Katow does. Mr. Wehli was, as usual, exceedingly fine on the plano. His Euguenot fantasia is a marvellous performance, and, both in the spirit of the composition and the facility of the execution, stamps him as a perfect artist.

IRVING HALL -A grand vocal and instrum oncert is to take place at this hall to-morrow (Saturday evening. The number of artists announced to particip evening. The number of artists knowned to participate is something immense—the programme setting forth more than twenty names. Among them are Mile de Ratiow the Russian violoncellist, and Mr. J. M. Wehli, the planist. We learn that the hall will be splendidly decorated, in honor of our late grand victories, which are to be cele-brated in the great cutside demonstration during the day

Seron Surges Martines. - The Solon Shingle at the Broadway theatre to-morrow afternoon, is the only one which Mr. Owens will give this season. The entertainment commences at two o'clock with the farce.
Who Speaks First, and will close with Solon Shingle.

Guerilla Robbery in Kentucky.

Came, March 2, 1868
McDougali's band of guerillas robbed Lovelaceville, Pollard county, Ky., yesterday, of \$10,000 worth of goods. Hopkinsville, Ky., was visited the night before, everal stores were robbed, and two Union men were hot.

Canadian Affairs. Judge Smith is still unwell. The raiders' case

The Blockade Runner Syren at Boston The blockade runner Syren, from New York, is below

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Recess for the National Jubil New Consolidated Tax Office Bilt Re-ported—Caucuses on Municipal Affairs— A Curious Bill—The Seneca Indian Reservation-Prespect of a New Petrole Aboriginal Aristocracy, &c., &c.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE. Aleast, March 4, 1665.
The adjournment of the Legislature to-morrow (Friday) will scatter the members to their homes until Tuesda Those living in the remoter localities will not have time o home, and will, therefore, resert to New York city

oin in the national jubilee cel bration. The discussions which were held in committees yesterday, and in a special session of the Senate last evening, have resulted in the postponement of a number of city bills until next week.

In the Committee of Ways and Means a new bill has been adopted and will be reported. In provides for the consolidation of the Tax Commissioner's office with the office of Receiver of Taxes and the bureau for the collection of assessments, as well as that for the assessment of corporation or street improvements, in one mammoth department, under three commissioners. These three department, under three commissioners. These three commissioners are provided to be appointed by three other commissioners named in the bill, as Supervises Willmann, County Clerk Conner and Alderman Geosey. Heretofore the assessment and the collection of taxes as assessments have been kept separate to prevent the ob-vious opportunity for collusion or embezglement; but in the new bill all idea of accountability will be destroyed in New York county by the removal of any check in the accounts as between the departments for assessing and those for collecting the public money. This bill will be reported at an early day, notwithstanding the remonstrances against it by all the heaviest taxpayers of New York city.

and those for collecting the punct moneys. This is will be remonstrances against it by all the heaviest taxpayers of New York city.

CAUCUS ON MUNICIPAL APPAIRS.

Although special sessions of the Senate on the Health bill and Fire bill have been arranged for last evening and this evening, yet it is not very certain that those measures will be urged at present with much vigor. The Health bill, laid over last evening for a week, will be followed by similar delays on the Fire Department measure, and a contemptat deaucus, which had been spoken of for this week, is also laid over for ten days for a fortnight. Several measures of local and general interest will have to be disposed of before these New Yers affairs will have a hearing.

MINIMAL SERVICE THE ASSEMBLY—THE SENECA INDIANS AME THERE RESENVATION.

MIN. MCCONVILLE, of Rochester, opened up a rich debate in the Assembly this morning on the bill relating to the Seneca nation of Indians and the proposed sale or lease of their reservation lands. It appears that certain officials of that nation made a lease or bargain disposing of all the oil and other minerals in their reserved lands. Since this bargain the petroloum speculations have given an importance to the Seneca reserves which Mr. McConville stimulations and of oldiars. The sum at which the property is leased is thirty thousand dollars for a term of years, to which instrument the sanction of the Legislature is requisite. The lands are found to be full of oil, and for years back have been known to possess in abundance all the indications of the richest oil bearing territory. There appears to be a probability that a new phase of the perfordeum excitement will break out in this State, the result of which may present a number of Indian accessions to the pictur-sque petroleum aristocracy.

The Pold Fire Department Rill Passed to a Third Reading in the Senate-The Investigation into the New York Departments-The Broadway and Cross-town Railroad Bills-Petroleum Excitement in the Assembly, &c. OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, March 2-10 P. M THE PAID PIRE DEPARTMENT BILL.

Senator Laimbeer's bill, creating the paid Pire Depart. ment, superseding the existing volunteer department is the city of New York, and providing for its metropolitan organization, was passed this evening to a third reading in the Senate. The bill is the same as published some time since in the Hruath Senator Cozzens urged as a substitute the Ass

bill, based upon the amended municipal ordinances of the existing volunteer department. This was lost upon strict party vote.

The speedy passage of the paid Fire Department bill is regarded as a fixed fact. THE INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW YORK DEPARTMENTS

The Senate Investigating Committee have agreed to resume their sessions in New York on Monday week. THE BROADWAY RAILROAD BILL

ready to report to morrow.

This crossrown Railroad bill, and will reported favorably.

Athorough overhauling of the railroads of the State will be provided for in a bill to be reported from the Railroad Committee, making the most thorough provision for the repair and reconstruction, regulation and safety of all the lines, with the view to remedy existing ment and deterioration.

ment and deterioration.

The debate between Messrs McConville, Cutting and others, in the Assembly, in relation to the oil region of the State, has created quite a sensation. It appears to be disclosed that a vast wealth in this product exists in the State under the peculiar condition of being comprised within an Indian reservation of lands. Prolonged and excited speeches have been in progress on the subject as the evening. Petroleum promises to prove the "big thing" of the session. The Assembly has not only struck "ile." but also a characteristic reservoir of ease The Select Committee on the removal of the cap will hold a meeting on the 22d lest, to hear the par

Appointments by the Governor.

ALBANT, March 2, 1865

The following nominations by the Governor have be opfirmed by the Senate: onfirmed by the Senate:— Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, Samuel Camp-ell, Edmund A. Graham and David O. Bessell, all of

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Somate. ALBANY, March S. 1868

Authorizing gas companies to lay pipes along plant oads and turnpikes. To amend the Sun

Incorporating the New York University Club. Concerning passengers and vessels arriving at New Incorporating the New York College of Dentistry.

Appropriating \$125,000 for improving the navi Incorporating the New York Sharpshooters' Club.
Incorporating the Seventy-first regiment of New York For the enlargement of the Eric Canal and the reduc

For the enlargement of the Eric Canal and the reducion of toils.

To amend the Excise law.
Relative to the enrolment of the National Guard.
Incorporating the New York Pier and Warehousing
Sompany.

Relative to the Surrogate's office of New York.

BILLE INTRODUCED.

Increasing the rate of interest on the Croton Water
Works bonds,
Authorizing a railroad in Eighty-sixth and other streets

Authorizing a railroad in Eighty-sixth and other streets

For the more speedy payment of the wages of laborers imployed by the heads of departments.

To regulate the Supreme Court of the First Judicial district.

Incorporating the company of the garden of fountains of New York.

Relative to the Dry Dock, East Broadway and B Authorizing plank and turnpike road companies to colect additional tolls.

For the more speedy payment of laborers employed by seeds of the departments of New Yorks.

RILLS ADVANCED TO TRIED READING.

The Metropolitan Paid Fire Department bill, without

Mr. Comans moved to substitute the New York Commo

Ayso-Messra Allaben, Christie, Cosans, Humphrey, Shafer, Smith and Woodruff-7.
NATS-Messra Allen, Ames, Andrews, Angel, Bafley, Bell, Cols, Cook, Cornell, Dutcher, Folger, Havens, Hoyt, Hobbs, Julian, Laimbeer, Strong and White-19.
Also the bill to establish a State institution for the blind.

Assembly. also certificates of death in New York.

To amend the charter of the International Insurance Company of New York.
For the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Croton Aqueduct works.

Another Habeas Corpus Case.

Amother Habeas Corpus Vasc.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Judge Barnard.
Fun. 27.—The People of Isaac J. Woods.—A writ of tabeas corpus was issued in this case by Judge McConn. habeas corpus was issued in this caperintendent Kennedy to produce the body of the prisoner before Judge Barnard. Mr. Kennedy appeared as directed, and upon stating that he held the prisoner in custody by virtue of an order from General Dix, charging him with stealing government property, the Court held that the return was sufficient and diaminsed the Wills.